The Reverend Lecturer Once More Defending Himself Against the Charge of Plagiarism-Pretty Harsh Words.

At the request of Rev. J. B. Haw. thorne we reproduce his letter to the Augusta (Ga) Chronicle, as it contains, he says, some matter in reply to the recentarticle published in the Dispatch from an Atlanta correspondent. Editors Chronicle:

For the last week I have been engaged in a series of religious meetings, and consequently have been unable to reply sooner to "Anxious Inquirer's" reply sconer to "Anxious Inquirer's" second communication charging me with plagiarism. You have not given me his name, and I am still in darkness as to the authorship of these anenymous communications. I learn through the Augusta News that a man by the name of Benet, living somewhere in South Carolina, is supposed to be "Anxious Inquirer." I have never heard of him before. He is said to have come from Scotland. I suppose that he has not been in our country a great while.

It seems that the Augusta News will vouch for "Anxious Inquirer," who ever he may be. That is very feeble consolation for him. "Every man has his friends." Judas Iscariot had his; Eenedict Arnold had his; Guiteau had his; Woolfolk has his, and "Anxious Inquirer" is not an exception to the

than one such newspaper as the Augusta News to satisfy sober, thinking people that a man is worthy to be trust-ed who is capable of such an attack as "Anxious Inquirer" has made upon me. If he is the honest and estima-ble man that his endorsers represent him to be, why did he in his first communication leave out the quotation marks which I had put around the passages taken from Dr. Strong's book? No one doubts that he sought to make the impression that I had used the extracts without giving credit to another. The only passage in my printed speech where the exact language of Dr. Strong is used without quotation marks is the paragraph of two brief sentences bewith the words : "But no one knows better than this class of for-"Anxious Inquirer" eneigners." deavored to make the impression upon the readers of the Chronicle that I have used twenty-six paragraphs of "Our Country" without giving credit to any-body. Is that honesty? Would any fair-minded man resort to such methods

to accomplish his purposes?
Again, my anonymous assailant says:
"If you leave out Dr. Hawthorne's remarks about himself and his strange denunciation of our German fellow citizens you can find nearly all the rest of his address, very slightly altered, in Dr. Etrong's book." This sentence Dr. Etrong's book." centains two statements which are absolutely false. The greater part of my speech is a discussion of a subject to which Dr. Strong's book makes no alasson, and there is not one thought in do equal justice to all parties, t borrowed from Dr. Strong or any It is true that Dr. Hawthorne did it berrowed from Dr. Strong or any other source. Anybody who either heard or read the speech knows that I said nothing against the Germans as a people. I denounced only that element of our foreign population that is seeking to supplant Christianity with Socialism. No one knows this better then "Anyions Inquirer" and yet he then "Anyions Inquirer" and yet he facts to the nurroses of his own adthan "Anxious Inquirer," and yet he facts to the purposes of his own ad-

Socialism would have less weight with these people than they should have if Inquirer," stated that Dr. Hawthorne of Dr. Strong.
Did I intend to deceive the public?

That is a question which, I think, I can | the charge, or words to this effect. to deceive my Augusta audience? Let says Dr. Hawthorne's audience could not hear the quotation marks, but he should have candidly given the Doctor help the public to settle. Did I intend to the "calm and conservative thinker" credit for the announcement that much from whom they were taken. That much appears in print. One third of the matter constituting the basis of his argument was borrowed from "A my speech was extempore, and does calm and Conservative Writer," upon not appear in the Chronicle's report, whose statistics he had drawn freely, In reading the quotations from Dr. giving due credit for everything thus strong's book I paused more than once to say that they were the utterances of to say that they were the utterances of a distinguished writer who had made a a distinguished writer who had made a specialty of the subject. I did this not every fact and deduction taken from only to avoid the appearance of plagia-rism, but to add to the force of each If so, then every statement.

In all this what is there to support the charge that I intended to deceive my audience? How can any man recencile the repeated acknowledgment of my indebtedness for the facts which I used with the idea of an intention to I used with the idea of an intention to Did I intend to deceive the readers

of the Chronicle? If I did, how will you explain the fact that wherever I sed the words of Dr. Strong or any other man I put them within quotation marks? How could anybody with eyes, and knowing the meaning of quotation

etation marks. Is that legitimate? Not less than twenty literary men within the last two weeks have said to me "It is perfectly legitimate." Mr. Carlton McCarthy, of Richmond, Va., one of the most popular writers of the South. Dr. Strong's ideas and facts without making the least reference to him." there a public speaker in the world who is accustomed to give credit for every ploy his thoughts. thought and fact gathered from other men? Does my anonymous slanderer

I am indebted to a gifted member of the Atlanta bar, with whom I have only a slight personal acquaintance, for the following statement:

up as a hopeless undertaking.

All knowledge is contained in books,

decide. What do they say here? The relegated to the narrowness from very commencement of the address is whence it emanated. very commencement of the address is a disclaimer of any intention to appropriate anything without credit. This is a fact which is upon the face of the record. Because Dr. Strong's name does not appear in the credit given has because on the question of plagia
The strong of the second enarge of the respondent, "that in a sermon preached in Macon, Ga., Dr. Hawthorne borrowed, without credit, from Dr. Guthrie," it is only necessary to say that the falsity of the charge was fully shown through the Christian Inrism. The moment credit is given to fully shown through the Christian Insemebody for ideas and facts used just dex, a Paptist paper of this city, under then the intent in the matter appears to be not an intent to deceive or de- Tucker. fraud, but the very contrary.'

Did I intend to deceive anybody?

Eefore my speech was delivered I read it to Hon. W. H. Felton and gave him worthlessness. Indeed, I know no one my authority for the collection of facts who really needs to borrow from others which it contained. On the afternoon less than Dr. Hawthorne, for he cerwhich it contained. On the alternoon of the very day that my speech appeared in the Chronicle I showed Dr.
Strong's book to four or five members in the Georgia Legislature, and read to them many of the statements which I used. Before and after my speech was something goes down, for he strikes with an iron hand, and it is natural for

tion on my part to conceal the use which I had made of the book?

Bev. W. J. Scott, D. D., one of the best-informed men, and perhaps the most accomplished writer in Georgia,

is involved. The charge made against you is, in my honest judgment, with-out the shadow of a foundation."

I have received a great many letters from distinguished men who express the same opinion. I prize more than all the following kind note from Dr. Strong himself, in which he alludes to "Anxious Inquirer's" charge of "stealing:"
"Dear Brother,—Accept my thanks

for the compliment you have paid my words by 'stealing' them. The little book was made for use.

"I trust I may meet you and many other elergymen from the South at the conference in Washington which the Evangelical Alliance is to call for the first week of December next. "Yours sincerely,
"JOSIAR STEONG."

The Prohibitionists of Georgia un-derstand "Anxious Inquirer." They laugh at the idea that he is zealous for the rights of Dr. Strong. They know that he struck at me in the dark, not for Dr. Strong's sake, but for the sake of an infamous whiskey ring. The se-cret agents of that ring have been doing their utmost for ten years to annoy me. They have sent me all manner of obscene letters and pictures. They have published a thousand falsehoods about my prohibition speeches. They tell the negroes that I am in favor of the restoration of slavery and the abolition

of the public schools. They have threatened to do for me what they did for Gambrell in Mississippi. To any one who is familiar with the iniquitous methods of warfare adopted by the Liquor-Dealers' Association the conduct of "Anxious Inquirer" is as trans-

parent as the day.

Let no one imagine that I would falter for one day or one moment in the face of any opposition or any danger. I have just begun my work in Augusta. The doggery-keepers of It will take the endorsement of more that city will need a great many "Anxious Inquirers" when I have laid before the people the whole truth con-cerning their business,

South Carolina, the State in which "Anxious Inquirer" is supposed to have "a local habitation," if not "a name," says: "Come over and help us." As toon as convenient I will go. Then, if he will make himself known to me and confess his wrong, I will forgive him and give him some advice which he should have received at an earlier period of his life. But if he continues his iniquitous career he will find me then, as now, a little too original for his comfort and that of his dark-lantern confederates.

J. B. HAWTHORNE. Aften, Va., August, 1887.

Rev. Dr. Hornady Defends Dr. Hawthorne.

To the Editor of the Dispatch: In your issue of August 25th appear an article written from Atlanta, headed "Dr. Hawtherne-Some History of His Alleged Flagiarisms in Atlanta," A similar article was sent to the Louisville Courier-Journal doubtless

by the same parties, and with a similar Dr. Hawthorne is absent on his summer vacation, and without consulting him Ptake the privilege of reviewing briefly these articles as an act of justice to the accused. Having taken no active part in the recent prohibition contest I

think tam in a condition of mind, to

He desires to know why I did not mention Dr. Strong's name instead of alluding to him as "one of the calmest and most conservative thinkers." I the Augusta papers for publication will give him my reason. By one chapter in "Our Country" Dr. Strong had greatly offended a certain denomination try" was embraced in quotation marks, of Christians which is very largely re-presented in Augusta. I knew that the of literary law and criticism.

The Augusta Chronicle, in comthey were asserted upon the authority had given proper credit, and that the management of the paper differed with their correspondent as to the justice of

If so, then every speaker of much reading could be convicted of plagiarism, for such, as far as I know, has not rance speakers are apt to avail them

selves of statisties to give point and effect to their addresses, and did they stop to say, "This is from Noah Web-sier," or "This is from Worcester," it would subject the orator to the charge of literary pedantry of the most ridiculous type.

In the use of such statistics Dr. Haw-

wherever I made use of facts and ideas in Dr. Strong's book, without appropriating his language, I did not use quetation marks. Is that did not use This is eminently a practical age, and men who are controlled by the laws of common cense have no time to be pedantic, if so inclined. The days for literary microscopes have passed awayand justly-for it would be difficult for tight as to obstruct the circulation. says: "In a speech on missions I used one to say what has not already been said.

criminal to steal coin than to steal bul- to an injurious strain. lion. And if any one is contemplating making an address at an early day without using some other man's thoughts, I would advise him to give it

"The question resolves itself into this: What was your intention? The intent settles the matter regardless of facts, here as in law, or elsewhere. In the absence of expressed intent facts the first charge against Dr. Hawthorne, decide. What do they say here? The

respondent, "that in a sermon from its continuance. preached in Macon, Ga., Dr. Hawthe editorial control of Dr. H. H.

Hev. Mr. Riley, of Alabama, also in

published I arged a number of public men to get the book. Would I have done that if there had been any intention on my part to conceal the use which I had made of the book?

something goes down, for he strikes with an iron hand, and it is natural for men to cry out when they go limping from the field of conflict badly worsted. Eo number two of the charges of plagarism must go to join its crushed and garism must go to join its crushed and

bleeding elder brother.

*Lastly, let us consider the third charge, "that Dr. Hawthorne borrowed

character of Judas Iscariot. This production was prepared some years ago and read to the Ministers' Conference in Richmond.

Subsequently it was preached in the form of a sermon in this city, and when plagiarism was charged, and when the examination was made there was not found more than one sentence corresponding to the book, and for that due credit was given. This is the testimony of a number of gentlemen who can-vassed the whole thing at the time, they having the manuscript of Dr. Hawthorne, the Fairband book, and the sermon as published in the Constitution, so as to make close comparison

one with the other.

As to the Joseph Cook episode I has taken an active part in the recent prohibition movement now spreading over the South, and his bold and fear-less utterances have made for him many enemics, and they are inclined to strike As to the wisdom of the Doctor's

charge of plagiarism, as a just and fairminded man I must say that, barring all malice, it is utterly groundless, and such I think, will be the verdict of all Ent our hero was a man that wasted impartial men.

Ent our hero was a man that wasted but little on the gratification of his

itself has never found tongue to whis-per a word to his discredit, save only this base and groundless one of plagiarism-a charge disreputable to its uttereis, but barmless as to Dr. Haw-thorne, Truly, H. C. Honnadov. A Former Pastor of the First Baptist

Church of Atlanta.
Will not those papers that copied the communication from Atlanta to the Dispatch please publish the above?

ASHEVILLE AND THE PRESIDENT. He Will Stop There in October-Great Crowds at this Healthful Spot.

(Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.)

ASHEVILLE, September 3, 1887.

In October the President is to be here on his way from Knoxville to Raleigh. It is not yet known just how long his stay will be, but steps are being taken for his entertainment. A most hospitable welcome will be extended him, especially since a similar unpleasantness occurred here to the one at St. Louis, where it was intimated that it would be more pleasant for him not to visit. He vetoed the bill for a Government building here and a prominent citizen sent him a telegram expressive of a preference for him rot to come here. But that mat-ter has been reconsidered, and like the St. Louis affair, the President will come anyhow, and when here will find many surprises in store for him in regard to the size of the city, its business, its growth, and its future, and will doubtss say such a place should now have handsome Government building and when Congress again passes a bill to that effect he would not likely veto it.

The first fall day has dawned brightly and beautifully on the largest number of visitors and strangers ever seen before in this section. At the seashore trunks have been packed, the crowd dispersed, and the gayeties of the sea-son of 1887 are over. In the mountains here it is different. The gay crowds that throng the large and fashionable octels are indisposed to limit the sea-on's pleasures by the arrival of this

pouring great throngs of people into the city lately. One train a few days since rolled in with nine hundred visitors for this place. The hotels and heard in the course of the course o boarding-houses have been unusually

The steamboat on the French Broad river has made a trial trip. It is said to run admirably, and is possibly operated at an altitude doubtless not eisewhere equalled-2,100 feet above sea-

The first frost of the season is just reported from Arden, in the sout ern part of the county. Vegetation is re-ported damaged; but little or no toacco is grown in that part of the county, and hence the loss is lighter than it would have been anywhere else in Bun-

The graded school for which the election was lately held is soon to be The management have de termined to have a school a credit to the city.

Sanitary Measures-The Feet.

To the Editor of the Disputch: The foot is composed mainly of small ones united by cartilage forming an arch, admirably adapted to support the weight of the body in standing or walk-ing. The arch of the foot not only ids to its beauty and symmetry, but serves the practical purpose of increasing its strength and breaking the force

The heel, in the natural position of the foot, rests upon the ground. A boot or shoe, therefore, made in conformity with its design, should have low, broad heels, and should not be so Small, high heels, such as are frequently worn by the devotees of fashion, I cannot see why it is more offensive to use another's language than to employ his thoughts. Why it is more the muscles concerned in locomotion

The feet should be kept comfortably warm and dry by woollen hosiery in cold weather and by thick shoes or, what is better, overshoes in wet wea-ther. Cold feet are an unerring indication of some disorder of the system, which should be inquired into. are generally due to congestion of the internal organs from sedentary habits and want of proper exercise. Frequently a tight shoe is the cause of the trou-Whatever it is, it should be carewhence it emanated.

As to the second charge of your corserious consequences are likely to result fully inquired into and removed, as

Be Truthful Though the Brickbats

(Boston Budget.) A careless man while at work in the Back Esy the other day dropped a brick from a second story of the building upon which he was engaged. Leaning over the wall he discovered a well-dressed gentleman with his hat crushed over his eyes and ears and engaged in a desperate effort to extricate his head from its battered covering. Did that brick strike any one down there?" the man inquired, his voice quivering with apprehension. The afflicted citizen who had just removed the dismantled cranial adornment replied, with considerable wrath, "Yes,

Chamberlain Coming to America. LONDON, September 3.—Chamberlain expects to sail for America about pel. writes:
"I am always judicially minded, and never more so than when a dear friend a sermon here last year largely from the end of October. He will stay a few days in New York before going to Washington.

"I am always judicially minded, and never more so than when a dear friend the end of October. He will stay a few days in New York before going to Washington.

"I am always judicially minded, and he entered a Quaker school taught by Mr. Cernell and his wife. Worked porter.

HIS HEIRS WANTED.

A CURIOUS HISTORY FROM BOTETOURY OF A LITERARY HERMIT.

His Heirs Cannot be Found-The Wanderings of This Fecentric Individual from Boyhood to Age.

(Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.)

FINCASTLE, VA., September 1, 1887.

Commissioner Simmons tells me he has not yet succeeded in finding a trace of the heirs at law of Orin Carpenter, who died at Carvin's Cove, county, about the 1st of April, 1886, know nothing, and I have failed to find any one who does. The Doctor of Botetourt about the year 1865, settling in Carvin's Cove, the most inaccessible portion of our county. With no companions but his books, hemmed in by the mountains, this lone, lorn bachelor led almost the life of a hermit, except during the five months of the year, when, as was his wont, he taught a district school. Strange that mode of conducting the campaign I taught a district school. Strange that have nothing to say, but as to the a man with this the only source of revenue should accumulate enough property to justify a chancellor in taking steps to ascertain his heirs.

been for thirty years so correct, so devoted, so Christ-like, that even malice itself has never found to be and the graphication of his appetites. He was a strict vegetarian. He are no meat; he drank nothing stronger than the haverage that from his mountain spring. So when he died he left several thousand dollars' worth of property, real and personal, WAS HE A MISER?

He seems to have reduced the cost of

living to a minimum, so that he acquired the reputation of being a miser. In his autobiography of fifteen pages of foolscap, dated Columbia, S. C., July 10, 1860, the writer assigns consider ration for his health as the reason for adopting this abstemious mode of living Can it be that a man with attainments sufficient to command a good salary, a graduate of three colleges, would con-tent himself with teaching a district school in the mountains of Virginia at twenty dollars per month, and then invest these earning in real estate in Car vin's Cove or losn them out to his acquaintances without security if this man had a miser's love for gold? Oh,

no, he was not a miser.

The writer first met Mr. Carpenter at a teachers' institute in the year 1873. He was a regular attendant at these meetings, and not infrequently gave expression to his views on matters be fore the body. He spoke with ease and to the point, impressing the hearer as a man of intelligence and education, at the same time his personal appearance, his manner, and his utterances were so bizarre as to provoke a continual smile

from his audience.
When Judge Simmons scarched among the relies of the dead teacher he found three diplomas—one from Cumberland University, awarded in 1856; another from a theological seminary at Columbia, S. C., awarded in 1860, and a third from a school of elocution and oratory, Philadelphia, awarded in 1864. He also found, in manuscript, an autobiography, referred to above, which reveals all that the world knows of the early life of this odd character. From data found among his papers the subject of this sketch appears to have been born in the year 1818. He writes

HIS RISTORY OF HIMSELF. "I was born in 18- in Rutland superb autumn weather. That the early county, town of Ira, in the State of tall months are the most charming and Vermont, of respectable though poor beneficial to spend in the se highlands is a fact conceded by all who have felt the rare invigoration which these autumn England and settled—one in Rhode days inspire. A new strength seems to bless the aged, while those in whose veins youthful blood still courses are thrilled with that rare and indescribable state of Vermont, where he married life and exuberance of spirits, to feel my mother, whose name was Lydiz

meant only for summer.

Numbers of excursions have been cold. I recollect of going one day,

(When five or six years old) I could drink it like water, but it would make me drunk. I was contact water to the Military Academy July 1, 1845. He graduated there is me drunk. I was sent one day to carry some whiskey to the hands who were killing hogs, not exceeding a Engineers. As such he served in deter quarter of a mile from the house, and I got drunk before reaching the place. I owe it all to Providence or to the grace of God that I am not this day a drunkard or in a drunkard's grave."

"I inherited from my mother and the Little Colorado river and in the Department of New Mexico in the Section 1850-151, and on the survey of the Little Colorado river and in the Department of New Mexico in the Section 1850-151, and on the survey of the Little Colorado river and in the Department of New Mexico in the Section 1850-151, and on the survey of the Little Colorado river and in the Department of New Mexico in the Section 1850-151, and on the survey of the Little Colorado river and in the Department of New Mexico in the Section 1850-151, and on the survey of the Little Colorado river and in the Department of New Mexico in the Section 1850-151, and on the survey of the Little Colorado river and in the Department of New Mexico in the Section 1850-151, and on the survey of the Little Colorado river and in the Department of New Mexico in the Section 1850-151, and on the survey of the Little Colorado river and in the Department of New Mexico in the Section 1850-151, and the Department of New Mexico in the Section 1850-151, and the Department of New Mexico in the Section 1850-151, and the Section 1

maternal grandfather a fine constitu-tion. I do not recollect of ever having voung officer was secretary of the been sick while small, with the excep- Board for the Improvement of Lakes tion of having the ague and fever at | Harbors, and Western Rivers in 1852 one time.

paired by an injury received when about five years old. "However," he continues, "when I was about eight or the thirty-second parallel 1854-55.

period (to his ninth year) must have chief astronomer and surveyor for debeen very much neglected. Although termining and making the northwest my mother was a Baptist, and, I be-lieve, a good Christian, still she had no one to encourage her in her — [de-faced], and in the discharge of those (Christian duties which a mother owes ing its strength and breaking the force of shocks transmitted through it to the body, as in leaping or running.

The heel, in the natural position of the leaping of the le

ing mothertalk about God. Who would | 1862; in command of the bombardment punish the wicked, and about eternity and reduction of Fort Macon, N. C.; and a day of judgment, but they are the battles of South Mountain and only faint recollections."

EGUND OUT AND BUNS AWAY. "At the close of this period I left home. * * * It is a characteristic of the Carpenter family to wander. On the night previous to leaving I was bound to a farmer named Pliney Foster until I was twenty-one to learn the business of farming. * * *
Mr. Foster lived about forty miles from father's. He had five children living—three sons and two daughters. I was treated as one of their chil-The family was Presbyterian. Mr. Foster was a ruling elder. family worship morning and night, no how busy, and most usually read in these exercises Scott's Commentary with the notes." Our hero next tells about running

intention of going to sea, and how, hungry and cold and wet, he returned to his father's house, whence he was sent back to his master. Not long after this he made a pro-

away from his master's house with the

fession of religion, and with about one bundred others joined the Presbyte-rian Church. Had a desire to be a preacher, but couldn't see the way clear. "Next winter, perhaps it was, I went to school; made very good proficiency in arithmetic; found I could learn-

could commit poetry and verses in the Bible to memory very easily. In the spring, while at work, studied geography and grammar; committed speeches and declaimed in the woods, to the great merriment of the squirrel tribe and birds, which seemed to suspend their notes to listen to my eloquence." STUDIES FOR THE MINISTRY. Prompted by an elder brother, our

young orator applies for and obtains, his father consenting, manumission, for the avowed purpose of securing an education that he might preach the Gos-pel. His good master furnished him

the next summer to pay the debt. Next winter did chores to pay for board and schooling.

"The next spring I met with a student from Geneva Lyceum, a prepara-tory school. Through his influence I entered that school, where I prepared for college. At the time of entering that school I made up my mind to study

for the ministry."

On leaving this school, through the recommendation of his former preceptor, Rev. Mr. French, he secured a chool at \$19 per month, "which was big psy."
Not long after that he gave up the no-

tion of preaching, determining to move southward and make teaching his pro-"I went to Olean, on the Alleghany river, and hired myself to a raftman to assist a gentleman in taking his raft down to Pittsburgh. On arriving at the above city he concluded to take his

lumber to Cincinnati on a raft. So I came down to Cincinnati on a raft. After remaining in that city about a week I took a boat for Louisville, Ky. * * * There I succeeded in getting into a fe male seminary as an assistant teacher. When the session was out I went into the lower part of the State and taught in a private family.' VARIED OCCUPATION.

Here he had a severe spell of sickness and his physician, while ministering to his body converted him to his faith. Thus he becomes a Cumberland Presbyterian, and commences preaching. Meets Rev. Mr. Fortenberry and preaches for him. One night while preaching "he gets into the brush" (as he expresses it) and determines to onit. Goes to New Orleans-becomes keptical-ill again-recovers and goes preaching.

I was received under the care of Presbytery, read my essay, and was licensed to preach. I concluded to go o Cumberland University and complete my studies."

And here the chapter closes. Let me add that Rev. J. B. Lemon formerly of this place, now pastor at Alabama, New York, published in a northern paper some account of this ec-centric individual, which led to some correspondence with reference to the as written above have never been published. No clue to the parties entitled has yet been found.

OUR MILITARY ACADEMY. General John G. Parke, Superintendent at West Point. General Merritt's successor at West

Point has arrived from Europe and begun the performance of his duties as Superintendent of the United States quick answer that came from behind



Military Academy. It is stated that his taking it. transfer to West Point from Washingwhich is ample repayment for a pilgrimage among the mountains, with any inconvenience or fancied hardships which may accompany it. The visitors to this section are learning each year the wisdom of prolonging later and later into the fall the stay that has heretofore been meent only for symptom. Whose hame was Lydiz ton, where he had been continuously for more than twenty years, was determined upon because the Secretary of War is opposed to army officers remaining in Washington more than four years, lieing within four years of the from the city of Rochester. See the proposed to army officers remaining in Washington more than four years. Being within four years of the time of his compulsory retirement and in recognition of his eminent services. of having the highest branch of the service represented in the administration of affairs at West Point. General John G. Parke was born in

> mining the "initial point" of the boundary line of the States of Iowa and Minnesota in 1849-'50. He then served 53; in charge of the survey for th It was thought that his mind was im- Pacific railroad on the thirty-second nine years old I could spell and read a little."
>
> He was engineer secretary of the Lighthouse Board from April, 1856, to March, 1857. Before the war he had been also

boundary between the United States and the British Provinces.

Parke served on the Union side during the late war between the southern ouse." services. He was in the combat of Beanoke Island; battle of Newberne, in Antietam, in September, 1862; chief of staff of the Army of the Potomac under Burnside; was in the battle of Fredericksburg in December, 1862; at the surrender of Vicksburg, July 4, 1863 in the Tennessee campaign in the win-ter and spring of 1864; the battles of the Wilderness and Spotsylvania in May, 1864; at the siege of Petersburg and the capture of the Confederate intrenchments, and at the surrender of General Lee at Appomatox Court-house April 9, 1865. From May to August, 1865, General Parke was in command of the Dis-trict of Alexandria, Va., and of the Southern district of New York from August 1, 1865, to January 15, 1866. At this date he was mustered out of the volunteer service of the United States. In September, 1866, he was ordered to resume the duty of chief astronomer and surveyor for determining and making the northwest boundary line, ac cording to the treaty of 1846, between the United States and the British Provinces. His duties since then have been in the Engineer Bureau of the War Department.
General Parke is a man of fine phy

sique, tall and stout, with piercing dark eyes and black hair, which in the past lew years has become tinged with silverthreads.

A cubic inch of gold can be beaten out so as to cover 3,500 square feet, and twenty golden double-eagles could be drawn into a wire that would girdle the globe. From two to four million dollars' worth of gold annually are used as foil for gilding, lettering, sign ornamenting, and dentistry.

Dooly county has the tallest man as well as the smallest woman in the State. Samuel Cason is seven feet and two inches high, while Miss Anna Hall, a perfect, sprightly, and intelligent young lady of fifteen summers, is only thirty inches high.— Wayeross (Ga.) Re-

WHAT'S IN A NAME? AS DEMONSTRATED BY PROHIBITION IN KANSAS.

You Can Get Beer by Asking for Barley Mead-Never Saw Beer, But Kept It All the Same.

[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

Of course everybody knows there isn't a drop of beer or liquor sold in the cyclone State outside of the drugstores; at any rate everybody knows that's the law. People who never think of wetters the state of the st ting their lips with lager, or tempting their appetites with red-eye, get very thirsty in going through Kansas. The colored man in charge of the buffet—if they happen to be riding in a buffet-car—shuts and locks the drawer in which he keeps his gill and half-pint flasks of fire-water, and puts away his bottled beer, and stoically returns a determined "No, sah," to every plea for either the poison or the bile-pro-moter. The sable gentleman proving impervious to bribe or flattery the tourist next tries the stations along the road.
"Anywhere here where a fellow can

get a drink?" he asks. 'Yes, there's a spring up youder about three miles," a native responded, with a grin spreading through the rim of liquid tobacco that surrounded his

"Oh, I don't mean water. I mean beer-or-or whiskey; I don't care "Don't know what 't is. Guess we hain't got it.'

"You don't know what beer is? Merciful Gambrinus!" "No. sir; never saw it. This is Kan-

After several adventures of this kind some tourists more brilliant and daring than the rest will penetrate the jungles of the Prohibitionists and come forth with a bottle, or maybe half a dozen bottles, of beer. He discovers the open sesame, and from that hour forward there is a lager festival on board the train. Often they buy out the saloonist's entire stock, and when the de property left by him, but all the facts | mand is heavy the price fluctuates quicker and farther than does the price of wheat in the most exciting days on

of wheat in the most exetting days on 'Change. Mr. Reardon's experience is similar to nearly everybody else's. It was short and sweet. Here it is:

"We got off at a place called Brookville," he said, "and went into a saloon at the depot. It was a good-looking country saloon, but there were not any black bottles in sight-only bottles of ginger ale and bottles of barley mead asked the barkeeper for a glass of beer, as I saw others getting it,
... We have no beer, sir,' was the

the bar, 'but here's some good barley mead 'Take it, it's beer,' somebody sag gested, and I asked, 'How much a bot-tle?' 'Twenty-five cents,' the bar ceper replied. I took two bottles, and do you know that was as fine Milwau-kee beer as I ever tasted anywhere? The folks on the train soon got on to it, and they cleaned out the Brookville seleonist of all his 'barley mead.' He began by asking twenty-five cents a bettle, but in a few seconds it went up to therty cents, and then to thirty-five cents, and the last of it sold at forty cents a bottle. I think the man sold eight or ten dozen bottles. As souve nirs of the affair, I removed the two labels from one of my bottles, and here they are. The large label, as you see, amounces that the contents are a nutritious barley need for norsing mothers, invalids, etc.' The smaller label, which I took from the other side of the bottle, tells what the stuff is

good for and gives the directions for Mr. S. P. Teasdel, one of the largest Mormon merchants here, related a like experience, which he had recently in Kansas. He wanted a glass of beer and asked somebody at one of the sta tions where the lager might be He received the usual reply-there wasn't any beer in the whole country. time of his compulsory retirement and in recognition of his eminent services as an engineer officer, it was also thought advisable to set the precedent thought advisable to set the precedent pointed the way to an underground sa loon. "Ask for ginger-ale," was his parting injunction. Mr. Teasdel went to the bar. He asked the citizen be-hind the counter for ginger ale, and

that gentleman coolly drew him a glass of keg beer. Mr. Teasdel was thirsty and drank the glassful.

"Let me have another glass of that "Ref. CHMOND SEMINARY,"

No. 3 EAST GRACK STREET beer," he said to the barkcoper as serenely as he could. The barkeeper glanced at him in

open indignation.
"We have no beer, sir!" he replied.

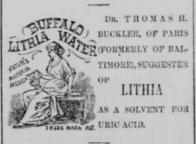
"Then give me a glass of water, said Mr. Teasdel. And forthwith the barkeeper, with an apologetic smile, took hold of his glass and drew him another beer.

Strauge Household Pets.

[American Grocer.] A strange bequest and a strange household pet was that which my friend's father received from his grandmother. It was a land turtle that she had cared for and petted for forty years. It had the range of the house, answered to its name (Dan), would come after its food, and eat it out of hand. When ready to take his long winter sleep Dan would peck at the bureau, when his mistress would wrap him in flannels and tuck him away in a drawer, where he remained dormant until spring. Dan lived five years with the legatee, and when he died an alli gator took its place. The latter thrives and is as tenderly cared for as a pet canary or Scotch terrier would h

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